McALLISTER'S

SERIES OF "LANTERN ECTURES."

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THE

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

ILLUSTRATED

Fifty Photographic Lantern Slides

ACCOMPANIED WITH

AN ORIGINAL DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE

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INTRODUCTION.

War! That last resort for the preservation of a nation, had thrust its grimy hand upon us.

It was nearly 40 years since the tread of marching hosts had been heard in our land.

Then, it was a struggle of brother against brother, the North against the South.

Now, we knew no North, no South, for it was a united host, with but one aim, that answered the President's call to arms.

The spirit of liberty, that our fathers fought for, was ours by right of inheritance. So strongly had it imbued itself in us, that to extend our protecting arm to others, suffering under tyrannical oppression, and offer our swords for their deliverance, was in perfect keeping with our cherished principles.

We had noted Cuba's long strife for freedom from the Spanish yoke, knowing that we must sooner or later take up her cause as our own, and come to her rescue.

The destruction of the Battleship "Maine" brought about the crisis.

Spain, proud, and defiant to the last, refused our overtures for a peaceful settlement, and threw down the gage of battle.

The die she cast, has lost her all she held dearest. Nothing but a remnant of the once great monarchy of Ferdinand and Isabella remains to her.

Cuba gains the long sought-for-freedom, and America takes her stand amongst the foremost powers of the world.

Let us trace the course of events that has served to bring this about.

1. U. S. Battleship "Maine."

On the 24th of January, 1898, our Government proposed to the representative of Spain in this country, that friendly visits of our war vessels to Cuban waters, which had been for a period interrupted, be resumed.

The Spanish Government approved our proposition, and in return their vessels were to be ordered to call at our principal ports.

The Battleship "Maine," under command of Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, was ordered to Havana.

On her arrival she was received with the customary salutes accorded a naval vessel of a foreign power.

For three weeks she swung peacefully at anchor, nothing denoting the terrible catastrophe that followed.

At forty minutes past nine on the night of February 15th, with the sound of a double explosion, the ship was converted into a shattered and burning mass.

2. Explosion of Battleship "Maine."

Capt. Sigsbee was writing in his cabin at the time.

Through the smoke and darkness, all lights having gone out, he made his way to the quarterdeck, where he was joined by his officers.

Two boats only were found to be available. They were quickly lowered, and search begun at once for those in need of aid.

In this work they were ably assisted by boats from the steamer "City of Washington," and the Spanish cruiser "Alfonso XII.", which were lying in the harbor.

Those that could be found that night were taken aboard the "City of Washington," where they received all possible attention.

The officers were the last to leave their ship, and amid the constant explosions of the ammunition for the rapid-fire guns booming a voluntary requiem for the dead, boarded the "City of Washington" also.

3. Wreck of the Battleship "Maine."

In the dim light of the breaking day, where before rode at anchor a noble ship, a fitting monument to the creative genius of man, now reposed a shapeless network of metal, giving no trace of its former being.

By 2 A.M. the following day the news had reached Washington, by wire to Secretary Long, of the Navy, who at once communicated it to the President.

It quickly spread over the country, and, notwithstanding Captain Sigsbee's famous message asking, "That public opinion be suspended pending investigation," Spain was bitterly condemned, and the cause laid at her doors.

Cuba was forgotten, and from north to south, from east to west, arose the cry, "Remember the Maine."

For weeks the search for the dead was continued, and not until all hope of recovering any more was abandoned did the searchers relax their efforts, the number at that time reaching 266.

4. The Maine Court of Inquiry.

On receiving the news of the disaster the President called a meeting of his Cabinet.

It was determined to immediately form a Court of Inquiry, the usual procedure in matters of this character, to determine the cause of the explosion.

The Court was composed of Capt. W. T. Sampson, of the "Iowa"; Capt. F. E. Chadwick, of the "New York"; Lt. Com. W. P. Potter, also of the "New York"; and Lt.-Com. Adolph Marix, of the "Scorpion."

After twenty-three days of the most careful investigation, they found that the effect of the explosion could only have been caused by a mine under the ship, but they could find no evidence wherein the responsibility could be fixed on any person or persons.

On the 28th of March the President handed the report to

Congress without comment, stating he had forwarded a copy of it to the Spanish Queen Regent, hoping that the sense of justice of the Spanish nation would dictate a proper course of action.

He asked Congress for a deliberate consideration of the finding of the Court of Inquiry.

5. President McKinley and his Cabinet.

While waiting for the consideration of the report of the Court of Inquiry, President McKinley asked for a sum of money for the national defense, and Congress responded unanimously by voting the magnificent sum of $50,000,000.

It was a sign of the nation's confidence in the Executive. He had not promised war, neither had he promised peace.

On the 17th of March, Senator Proctor appeared in the Senate, describing his recent visit to Cuba, and giving the general condition of the country as one of "desolation and distress, misery and starvation."

Senators Gallinger and Thurston followed later, the former remarking that "A Government that would deliberately starve 400,000 of its own people would do pretty much anything."

Senator Thurston, who spoke "by the command of silent lips" (Mrs. Thurston having died on the trip to Cuba), closed by saying, "Force saved the Union, kept the stars in the flag, made niggers men. The time for God's force has come again."

The President, after various overtures to Spain to seek some means to end the war in Cuba, and her reply in reference to the "Maine" affair being unsatisfactory, decided ~~on May 11th~~ to ask Congress for power to intervene.

In his message, which had been promised for some time, the President stated that he was prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon him by the Constitution and the law, and awaited the action of Congress.

One week later, after several stormy sessions, both House and Senate adopted resolutions declaring, "That the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent," at the same time calling on Spain to withdraw from the island, and directing the President to enforce their demands with the land and naval forces of the United States.

6. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

The following day the President signed the Act of Congress, and forwarded his ultimatum to Spain through our Minister, General Woodford, giving her sixty hours wherein to make reply.

In place of a reply, General Woodford's passport was handed him by the Spanish officials, thus closing all diplomatic intercourse: an act which our Government decided equal to a declaration of war.

7. Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson.

The North Atlantic Squadron, under command of Rear-Admiral Sampson, was at once ordered to Cuban waters, sailing early on the morning of April 22d.

His instructions were to destroy or capture all Spanish vessels and to establish a blockade of the port of Havana.

8. Capture of the first Naval Prize.

The first shot fired in the war came from the gunboat "Nashville," and resulted in the capture of the Spanish merchantman "The Buena Ventura."

A few hours later the "New York" captured the "Pedro," another merchantman. Several more rich prizes fell in our hands within the next few days.

9. The Blockade of Havana.

Before night the squadron arrived off the coast of Cuba; and the President proclaimed all ports on the northern coast, between Cardenas and Bahia Honda, and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast, to be in a state of blockade.

10. Mustering the Troops.

The day following the departure of the squadron for Cuba the President issued a call for 125,000 volunteers.

It was responded to from every State in the Union.

The millionaire left his riches to the care of others, professional men their practice, students their studies, bankers their stocks, farmers their fields.

Veterans of the Civil War, united now, knowing no North or South, hurried to their country's call.

Business firms agreed to pay the salaries of their clerks while absent: so far had patriotism spread throughout the land.

Camps were established where "raw recruit and polished soldier" drilled together, and were then sworn into the service of the United States.

11. Rear-Admiral Geo. Dewey,

While all eyes were fixed on Havana in view of a possible bombardment, from the far East was to come the first news of victory.

When Admiral Sampson was ordered to Cuba, Rear-Admiral Dewey, then Commodore, in command of the Asiatic Squadron, was ordered to destroy Spain's fleet in the Phillipines.

The squadron, composed of the "Olympia," "Boston," "Baltimore," "Raleigh," "Petrel," and the revenue cutter "McCullough," sailed from Hong Hong, bound for the island of Luzon, on which is the City of Manila.

It was the night of April 30th when they reached the entrance to the bay, which was supposed to be well protected by mines, in addition to powerful batteries on land.

Commodore Dewey, an apt pupil of Farragut, under whom he had served in the Civil War, like that gallant hero had no fear of mines or topedoes.

On his flagship, the "Olympia," he led the way over these instruments of destruction to the bay within.

Owing to the darkness, the few shots fired by the enemy found no mark.

Laying to until daylight the following morning, May 1st, the "Olympia" signaled "Prepare for action."

Manœuvring his ships until he had secured a suitable position, he turned to Captain Gridley, the commander of his flagship, and calmly saying, "You may fire now, Gridley," the battle that placed us among the foremost sea powers of the world began.

12. Dewey's Victory at Manila.

The Spanish ships were lying off the Navy Yard at Cavité.

The "Olympia" began the firing, followed by the "Baltimore" and the "Boston."

The flagship, using only a portion of her battery, steamed for the centre of the Spanish line, followed by the other vessels to within 4,000 yards, then, swinging round, she brought her full port broadside to bear. Five times our ships swept up and down the Spanish line, the last time closing in to 2,000 yards. Then withdrawing out of range, all hands went to breakfast; they had gone into the fight, which had lasted two hours, on but a cup of coffee for each man.

The fire from the enemy's vessels and shore batteries had been heavy, and our ships had several narrow escapes. A shell passed through the "Baltimore," another ripped up her deck. The fragment of a shell cut the rigging over the heads of the officers of the "Olympia."

The "Boston" was twice on fire, but both times it was extinguished before doing any serious damage.

When our vessels withdrew some of the Spanish ships were burning.

13. Dewey on Flagship "Olympia."

Action was resumed shortly after 11 A.M., this time with the "Baltimore" in the lead, followed by the flagship and the other vessels.

The second action was a short one of scarcely more than an hour, the fire from the enemy being very slow.

Under our heavy fire the guns of the fortifications were soon silenced, and the remaining ships of Spain were burning wrecks. Eleven war ships in all were destroyed.

Seven hours from the beginning of the battle Dewey was in possession of the Naval Station at Cavité, with the waters of the bay under his complete control, all without the loss of a man.

The President and Congress tendered him the thanks of the nation. He was appointed to the grade of a Rear Admiral; and Congress appropriated $3,000 for the purpose of presenting him with a sword as a token of esteem.

14. Bombardment of Matanzas.

Meanwhile our fleet off the Cuban coast had not been idle.

In addition to establishing the blockade, they had succeeded in capturing several rich prizes.

On April 27th the "New York" left Havana, going to Matanzas, where the "Puritan" and "Cincinnati" had been stationed.

Admiral Sampson's purpose in going to Matanzas was to find what guns were mounted in the batteries and to stop the work of fortifying that was going on.

The "New York" entered the bay with the "Puritan" and "Cincinnati" a few hundred yards astern, the vessels spreading out in triangular formation.

The Spaniards were the first to fire, the "New York" replied, and was soon sending shells at the rate of about three a minute into the battery on Point Rubal Caya. The "Puritan" engaged the Point Maya Battery; a shot from one of her 12-inch guns striking it and blowing up a portion.

The "Cincinnati" was called upon near the close of the bombardment and her guns did excellent work.

The engagement lasted only about eighteen minutes when our ships withdrew. The "New York" returning to Havana, the other two vessels resuming the blockade of the port.

15. Death of Ensign Bagley.

The first officer killed in the war was Ensign Worth Bagley, May 11th.

The torpedo boat "Winslow," gunboat "Wilmington" and revenue cutter "Hudson" had been ordered to Cardenas to destroy any Spanish gunboats that might be found there.

The "Winslow" and "Hudson" entered the bay, the "Wilmington" remaining outside. They soon drew the fire of the batteries; a shot striking the "Winslow" exploding in the boiler-room and carrying away her steering gear. Unable to control his boat, her commander, Lieut. Bernadou, bleeding from a wound in the thigh, signaled for assistance. The "Hudson" responded, and as they were heaving a line on board, a shot struck the after smokestack of the "Winslow," killing Ensign Bagley and four of her crew, and wounding others. The "Hudson" finally made a line fast, and drew her out of range, and the dead and wounded were taken at once to Key West.

16. Bombardment of San Juan, Porto Rico.

Early the following day, May 12th, Admiral Sampson bombarded San Juan, Porto Rico, to prevent the fortifications being of service to the Spanish vessels under Admiral Cervera, should they make their appearance there.

Transferring his flag to the "Iowa," that vessel began the bombardment at 5 A.M.

For three hours our vessels poured shot and shell into the batteries, and although not silencing them, rendered them ineffective in supporting a fleet.

On the "New York" one man was killed and four injured.

The "Iowa" had three men injured.

A gunner's-mate on the monitor "Amphitrite" dropped dead beside his gun, caused by shock and excitement.

17. Admiral Cervera.

The Spanish ships that had left Cadiz, under command of Admiral Cervera, and sailed westward, became known as the "Disappearing Squadron."

Various reports had them back at Cadiz; gone to the Philippines; some had them on the Maine coast; others, even near New York.

They were finally placed at Martinique, and from there to Curaçoa, again to prove a phantom fleet.

To destroy this fleet before it could enter a port where it would have the support of land batteries, must be our one object at the present.

The Flying Squadron was ordered to combine with that of Admiral Sampson's for that purpose.

The wily Spaniard, who had dodged us about so long on "a sea of obscurity," was at last cornered in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, on the southern coast of the island.

18. Morro Castle, Santiago.

At the entrance to the harbor of Santiago is Morro Castle on the east and the Socapa Battery on the west. This battery mounted the only modern guns used in the fortifications. They were what are termed 16-centimetre guns, and were taken from the cruiser "Reina Mercedes."

The city lies well up the harbor, three or four miles from the entrance, the mountains shielding it from the fire of our ships lying outside. Later, when the navy joined the army in bombarding the city, was presented the novel spectacle of ships of war throwing projectiles into a city that was out of sight.

On May 19th, Admiral Cervera's squadron entered the harbor, to remain there until they were destroyed by our ships on the 3d of July.

Was it retribution that caused them to enter the harbor of Santiago, where, twenty-four years before, Capt. Fry and the crew of the "Virginius" were foully butchered?

19. Battleship "Oregon."

On the 24th of May, the peerless "Oregon," under command of Capt. Charles E. Clark, arrived at Jupiter, Florida.

She left San Francisco on March 19th, making her first stop at Callao, Peru, on April 4th, a run of 4,000 miles, being the first American battleship to have the distinction of crossing the equator.

Leaving Callao, she passed through the Straits of Magellan in a fierce gale, arriving at Punta Arenas, Chili, April 17th. Here she was met by the gunboat "Mariette"; starting in company to Rio de Janeiro, they there received the first news of the declaration of war.

Picking up the cruiser "Nictheroy," which had been purchased of Brazil, the three vessels proceeded together, keeping a sharp lookout for the foe. At Bahia, the "Oregon" left her consorts and steamed north alone.

After days of anxiety for her safety, she reached an American port, as sound as on the day she left San Francisco—a high tribute to her officers and her builders.

It was a great undertaking, but proved its value, for we can not but think that if the "Oregon" had not been in that chase after Admiral Cervera's squadron, a different story might have reached us from Santiago.

20. Lieut. Hobson Leaving the "Merrimac."

The course of the war brings us to an unparalleled act of daring, the sinking of the collier "Merrimac" in the harbor of Santiago.

It was planned and carried out by Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson, the object being to prevent the egress of Admiral Cevera's fleet.

Six men were chosen to accompany him from a host of volunteers, to whom the chance of ever returning alive was small.

Under the cover of night, the "Merrimac" crossed the harbor entrance. Supposing her to be an advance vessel of the blockading squadron, the batteries opened fire as she drew in range.

Hobson kept her on her course until a favorable position was reached; then, calling his men about him, he fired the explosives that had been arranged beforehand to aid in sinking her.

As the water rose about the doomed ship, the men clambered aboard a catamaran and endeavored to get out of the harbor. This they were unable to do, on account of the strong tide against them.

A boat from the "Reina Mercedes" picked them up, and they were taken aboard the Spanish cruiser, and afterwards confined in Morro Castle.

The Spanish admiral, in recognition of their bravery, sent his chief of staff under a flag truce to Admiral Sampson, stating they would be well cared for. Later on they were all exchanged.

21. Bombardment of Santiago.

Three days after the sinking of the "Merrimac", Admiral Sampson ordered a bombardment of the Santiago fortifications, at the same time directing that "Morro" should not be used as a target, not wishing to imperil the lives of Lieutenant Hobson and his men.

Although our ships did not manœuvre, but remained on their stations, but one of them was hit, the "Massachusetts." On the contrary, our gunners sent shell after shell true to its mark.

The "Texas" and "Marblehead" silenced the Estrella battery, the "New York" and "New Orleans," the Cavo battery, the "Brooklyn," "Massachusetts," "Iowa," "Oregon," "Vixen" and "Suwanee" all contributed their quota of destruction.

22. Landing of Marines at Guantanamo.

Our first foothold in Cuba was obtained on June 10th, when 600 marines, under Col. Huntington, landed at Guantanamo, after our ships had silenced the enemies forts.

The Spanish infantry were driven back and our flag replaced the one of Spain.

The following day the Spanish attacked our position, and for thirteen hours of almost continuous fighting the marines held them off. Four of our men were killed, among them being Surgeon John Blair Gibbs, who had given up a lucrative practice at his country's call, remarking to friends at the time: "Boys, I can afford to go, and ought to go to war. With me, country is first."

A few days later the enemy made another attack, but were again repulsed, the marines losing two more men and having several wounded. In this attack the Cubans joined in the defense, but did not prove very powerful allies.

Finally, Admiral Sampson sent the "Texas," "Marblehead " and " Suwanee " to shell the fort within the bay, and the Spaniards retreating, left the marines in full control of the position they had so bravely defended.

Is was important that the Bay of Guantanamo be held, as it afforded our ships a refuge from the severe storms that were likely to occur at this season.

23. Dynamite Cruiser " Vesuvius."

While terming her " The Dynamite Cruiser," it may be well to state that it is not dynamite but gun-cotton that is used, the force of projection being furnished by compressed air.

Santiago was subject to several bombardments from our ships, but nothing struck more terror to the enemy than " the earthquakes," as they called them, that the " Vesuvius " hurled among them.

It was a new phase of warfare, the result of which was to be carefully noted by naval experts, both here and abroad.

On her first trial she fired three shells, each containing 200 pounds of gun-cotton. There was nothing to indicate they had been fired until their impact was followed by a frightful upheaval and the sound was echoed back and forth among the surrounding hills; the ships at sea trembling with the shock, which in every respect resembled an earthquake.

It was her first test in action and proved to be all her designers had predicted, and silenced those who were sceptical of her abilities. In all, she fired six shots; what result they may have had in inducing Admiral Cervera to leave Santiago may yet be told.

24. Troops Embarking for Santiago.

It was decided that a land attack on Santiago was necessary to successfully capture the city. The risk of our ships entering the harbor in single line, which they would have to do owing to it being partially blocked, and the open channel guarded by mines, was too great.

The 5th Army Corps, 16,000 men, under Maj.-Gen. W. R. Shafter, left Key West on the 13th of June, having previously embarked at Tampa on the transports, and, under the convoy of warships, headed for Cuba.

One week later it arrived off Santiago, when, after a conference between Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson, and a visit by both to Gen. Garcia, the Cuban leader, at Acerraderos, " under the palm-leaf roof of an open hut," it was decided to make a landing at Baiquiri. It was later transfered to Siboney.

25. Maj.-Gen. W. R. Shafter.

The commander of the army of invasion, Maj. Gen. Shafter, has had considerable army experience.

He joined the 7th Michigan Volunteer Infantry when the war broke out in '61, serving through it with distinction, and was breveted a Brigadier-General at its close.

Since then he has been connected with the regular army, and was in command of the Department of California when called to assume command of the First Division of Regulars for service in Cuba.

After successfully accomplishing the landing of his forces, Gen. Shafter began to move on Santiago.

26. Charge of the Rough Riders.

The Rough Riders' baptism by fire, in which Capt. Allyn Capron, 2d Lieut. Hamilton Fish and others lost their lives, occurred early in the advance, June 24.

It was reported that the Spaniards blocked the way at " La Guasimas," which was situated at the apex of two trails leading to it in a V-shape.

Gen. Young with the 1st and 10th dismounted Cavalry took the eastern one; the Rough Riders, also dismounted, under command of Col. Wood and Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt, the western trail. The thick foliage and the valley between them did not permit of either column seeing the other until Guasimas was reached.

It was at first reported that the Rough Riders had been led into an ambush. But with scouts ahead they expected to find the enemy where they did.

The scouts coming back with reports of the enemy's position, a halt was called, the troops deployed, and the engagement began.

Owing to the low firing of the enemy our troops were obliged to crawl along the ground, in the thick underbrush; their commanders most of the time only knew of their position by the report of their guns.

They kept up a steady advance, and, after an hour's fighting, reached a more open country, where stood a ruined house, and believing this to be the key to the enemy's position they determined to drive them from it.

This charge was afterwards known as "Wood's Bluff."

With a cheer they broke cover, half in doubt of their undertaking, but, reassured by their own voices, bore onward.

The Spaniards, believing the whole army back of them, retreated to Santiago.

So close did they press them that one of the retreating column afterwards remarked to a resident of the city that, "they tried to catch us with their hands."

Thus did "Eastern dandies and Western Cowboys" set aside all prediction.

27. Battle of El Caney.

El Caney, a small village about 4 miles N. E. of Santiago, was next to succumb to our advance.

An old stone fort rose about 100 feet above it to the S. E., upon a hill, surrounded by a deep trench, and about the town were scattered a number of block-houses all loop-holed for defense.

Owing to the lack of artillery, there being only Capron's Battery of four pieces, all the fighting fell to the infantry, which consisted of Lawton's Division, composed of Gen. Chaffee's Brigade on the north and east, Gen. Ludlow's on the south and west, and Col. Evan Miles on the main road between El Caney and Santiago. Two regiments from the latter brigade joined Ludlow's during the attack.

For hours an infantry duel at about 600 yards was carried on, our men suffering heavily from the Spanish sharpshooters concealed in the trees and block-houses.

Gen. Chaffee ordered the 12th Infantry to storm the hill, which they did with a cheer, dashing through the barbed wire fence and over the deadly trenches, driving the enemy before them.

In their excitement in gaining the fort they forgot that the block-houses were still held by Spanish guns, until the bullets began to drop about them; but the remaining infantry pressing forward soon drove the Spaniards out.

The defense had been stubborn; the garrison at El Caney numbered about 1,000, and half of their number were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Our loss was about the same, out of 3,500 men engaged.

28. Capt. Capron's Battery.

This battery was in command of Capt. Capron, the father of Capt. Allyn Capron, who was killed with the Rough Riders at La Guasimas.

It had a position 1½ miles east of El Caney, and was the first to open the battle, beginning at 6.35 A.M.

One of the shots from it carried away the Spanish flag that had been flying on the fort, while others finally reduced the fort to ruin.

29. Roosevelt's Charge at San Juan.

The taking of the San Juan hill the day of the capture of El Caney was not included in the military plans. Some one described it as "a grand popular movement" which it proved to be.

When Lawton's division moved on El Caney, the Rough Riders, and the 1st and 10th dismounted Cavalry under Col. Wood, the 3d, 6th and 9th dismounted Cavalry under Gen. Sumner, and the Infantry division under Gen. Kent moved forward, intending after Lawton's division had captured El Caney to join forces, rest in the woods overnight and together attack San Juan the following morning.

They moved along the road to within a half mile of San Juan Heights, there to await further orders.

Here they found themselves the target of Spanish bullets, the enemy having noted their advance.

For an hour our men lay in the grass while the leaden missiles of death rained about them, many finding a human mark.

There was no retreat as the trail was blocked with men, and they were being picked off in rapid succession where they were. No order was given, but all seemed to understand they must advance and take the Hill.

It was then that Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt, on horseback, dashed to the front with his Rough Riders, followed by the colored troops of the 10th, and Col. Hawkins, with Kent's division.

Steadily they climbed the hill in the face of a galling fire; now and then a man would drop in the high grass, a victim of a Spanish bullet.

They finally reached the top of the hill and planted their flag while the enemy hastily retreated toward Santiago.

Following these victories, Gen. Shafter demanded the surrender of Santiago under threat of bombardment.

30. Flagship "New York."

For five weeks our ships lay off the harbor of Santiago, and when Sunday dawned on July 3d, there was no indication of a break in the long and tiresome vigil.

The situation of the army made necessary a conference between Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter.

At 8.55 the flagship "New York" signalled "disregard the movements of the Commander-in-Chief," and started for Altares, 7 miles eastward.

Shortly after the flagship left, a smoke was noticed within the harbor, and as glass after glass was brought to bear upon, it was seen to be moving toward the entrance. The cry arose, "They're coming out!"

31. Cervera's Dash from Santiago.

It was about 9.35 when the Spanish ships cleared the harbor. The "Maria Teresa" was in the lead, followed by the "Viscaya," "Oquendo," "Cristobal Colon" and the Torpedo boats "Furor" and "Pluton."

Turning to the westward, the "Iowa," "Texas," "Oregon," "Brooklyn" and "Indiana" at once opened fire and closed in.

The Spanish vessels were well under way, and with a speed capable of reaching 18½ knots, promised to lead our ships a lively chase, as none of them had steam up for more than a speed of 10 knots, while the "Brooklyn's" forward engines were uncoupled, and remained that way during the battle.

The "Furor" and "Pluton" were the first to give in, the secondary batteries of the "Iowa," "Indiana," and "Texas" being directed on them.

Then the plucky little "Gloucester" joined in and settled it.

32. The "Gloucester."

With the remembrance of the "Maine" still before him, Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, who had been second in command of that ill-fated vessel, drove the "Gloucester" against those vaunted Spanish "Destroyers."

The "Gloucester" was a converted pleasure yacht, much inferior in armament to the torpedo boats. This did not count with Wainwright; he was determined they should not escape.

Returning their fire shot for shot, what the guns of our battleships had begun he quickly finished.

The torpedo boats were soon seen to be on fire, and, while one sank in deep water, the other was driven ashore on the beach.

If Wainwright was brave he was also generous, as is shown by his efforts in saving the drowning Spaniards, and in his reception of Admiral Cervera, when he was brought a prisoner of war aboard his command. Extending his hand to the defeated man he said, "I congratulate you, sir, upon having made as gallant a fight as was ever witnessed on the sea."

33. Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

The chase after Cervera's fleet was now well under way.

The "Oquendo" and "Maria Teresa" had been striving to shield the torpedo boats, and the "Colon" kept well in shore, evidently bent on getting away.

Our rapid-fire guns were pouring in shot after shot, while 4 and 6 inch shells were finding their mark.

At 10.20 the "Maria Teresa" ran on the beach a mass of flames.

34. "Maria Teresa" and "Oquendo" on fire.

The "Oquendo" soon followed, about half a mile further on.

They burned fiercely; now and then the explosion of ammunition was heard; men were seen jumping from their red-hot decks into the sea; others, paralyzed with fear, remained to meet death in those seething caldrons.

The "Viscaya" and "Colon" were still heading westward.

The "Colon" apparently drawing away.

The "Viscaya" soon succumbed to our guns and turned shoreward, hauling down her colors.

Capt. Evans, of the "Iowa," knowing he would be unable to keep up with the "Colon," headed for the burning vessel, to render what aid he could to her crew, who were in danger of death by fire or drowning.

His men worked manfully, rescuing many, even going on board and carrying off some of the wounded.

The "New York," coming up at this time, signaled the "Indiana" to return and guard the entrance to Santiago harbor, and she withdrew from the chase.

35. The "Viscaya," after taking Yankee Powder.

How much the "Viscaya" suffered from the effect of "Yankee Powder" can well be seen here.

While we still picture her, we must follow the "Brooklyn" and the "Oregon" in their chase of the "Colon," Spain's swiftest cruiser.

Their object was to cut her off before she could round Cape Cruz, in doing which, she would have to strike a southern course.

The "Brooklyn," on the outside, kept on a straight line for the Cape, the "Oregon" running closer in shore.

Finally, a couple of shells from the battleship landed near the fleeing Spaniards. Then the "Brooklyn" began to open up. It must have seemed a hopeless chance, for at 1.15 the "Colon" lowered her flag and ran ashore, 40 miles from Santiago.

Capt. Cook, of the "Brooklyn," boarded her and received the surrender.

36. Capt. Philip's Prayer.

Let us note this incident, which took place on board the "Texas," at the close of the battle, when victory was ours.

Capt. Philip, her commander, called all hands, and, with bared head, he gave thanks to God in the following noble words:

"I want to make public acknowledgment here, that I believe in God the Father Almighty. I want all of you, officers and men, to lift your hats, and from your hearts offer silent thanks to the Almighty."

Hats were removed, and, after a moment or two of silence, a cheer was given for the brave commander.

The "Texas" had not been able to keep up with the "Brooklyn" and "Oregon" in their race after the "Colon," but drew up as the latter surrendered.

Many a shot from her guns found their mark on the Spanish ships, and now, for all time to come, she broke the spell that had hung over her and had termed her "The Hoodoo."

37. "Viscaya," Detail of the Wreck.

Another view of the wrecked "Viscaya."

All her woodwork has burned away, leaving her a bent and shapeless mass, little denoting the beautiful vessel that once entered the harbor of New York on a "friendly visit," in return to that of the "Maine" to Havana.

We have, indeed, well remembered the latter vessel.

38. Admiral Cervera's Reception.

The Spanish admiral came alongside the "Iowa," in a boat from the "Gloucester," bareheaded, and wearing over his undershirt a suit of thin flannel, loaned him by Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright.

He was received by Capt. Evans with all honors due his station; but there was little to be seen, in man or ship, to indicate the boasted naval power of Spain; it had all been swept away.

The victory was ours, with but one man killed, and three wounded, and not one ship injured, so as to unfit her for service.

The "God of Battle" had, indeed, honored our cause.

39. Commodore Schley.

When Admiral Sampson left for Altares, the command of the squadron devolved upon Commodore Schley.

Reaching Altares, and when about to embark, the sound of heavy firing was heard.

Swinging quickly around, the "New York" hurried westward.

She was unable to get any of her guns to bear upon the heavy Spanish ships, but sent a couple of shots after one of the torpedo boats.

In passing the mouth of the harbor, she drew the fire of the forts, to which she did not reply, but raced on in the wake of the "Oregon," "Brooklyn" and "Texas" to prevent the escape of the "Colon," reaching her as Capt. Cook received her surrender.

Although the battle had not been fought under the Admiral's personal supervision, it had been carried out under plans previously laid down by him.

The destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron contributed materially in the surrender of Santiago, before which our troops were well intrenched.

40. American Soldiers in Trenches.

The heroism displayed by our men in their charges was again equalled by their conduct in the trenches before Santiago.

Under the fierce rays of a tropical sun, and drenched by frequent heavy rains, always under the enemy's fire, they stuck to their posts.

Their limbs stiffened for lack of exercise, and they were often without food for hours.

When the news of Cervera's defeat reached them, they were overcome with joy, some even becoming hysterical.

And when the armistice began later, and they were allowed to leave the trenches, the terrible strain told.

Men were found to be sick with fevers that had held the trenches, not knowing what ailed them. The deadly trench at Santiago did more injury than Spanish bullets.

To Gen. Shafter's demand for surrender, the foreign consuls asked for a delay of two days, that the non-combatants might leave the city, an armistice pending meanwhile.

The armistice was extended over several days, owing to various excuses brought forward by the Spanish commander, notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear on him by the consuls, the business population, and the Archbishop, as to the futility of longer holding out.

An attack by both our land and naval forces, which interrupted the armistice, and gave him a foretaste of what he might expect if he did not speedily surrender, decided Gen. Toral to come to terms, on July 14th.

Commissioners were at once appointed to definitely arrange the terms.

41. Surrender of Santiago.

It was not until the 17th that the formal surrender of the city occurred.

The meeting between the two commanders took place in an open field.

Gen. Shafter shook hands with Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander, complimenting him on his gallant defense.

The latter tendered the surrender of the city upon the terms previously agreed upon, at the same time offering his sword, which Gen. Shafter politely declined.

The Spanish troops then marched by and stacked their arms, countermarching without them, the officers being allowed to keep their sidearms.

The Spanish commander saluted Gen. Shafter, and the two rode toward the city, side by side.

42. Raising the American Flag on City Hall, Santiago.

At noon, the same day, our flag floated above Santiago's City Hall.

As the Cathedral bell pealed forth the hour, Captain McKittrick hauled the flag to the masthead.

Gen. Shafter and Gen. Wheeler, with all Americans present, uncovered, while the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" filled the Plaza, and the guns from the distant trenches boomed a military salute.

43. Major-General Nelson A. Miles.

The Major-General in command of the United States Army had joined Gen. Shafter before Santiago on July 12th, but did not take active command.

Now that the surrender of the city was completed, he prepared to embark for Porto Rico, where an active campaign was to be carried on, it being felt that with its fall, Spain would sue for peace.

On the 25th of July Gen. Miles landed at Guanica, on the southern coast of the island, meeting with slight resistance, and at once pushed on to the eastward, and took the town of Yauco.

The town of Ponce capitulated before our troops reached it, having surrendered to Commander Davis of the "Dixie," who, accompanied by the "Gloucester," had been sent under orders to blockade the port.

Entering the town, the army met with a warm greeting; it resembled more the celebration of a fête day than the entrance of a conquering army.

With the arrival of fresh troops our army pushed forward, San Juan, on the northern coast, being the objective point, taking possession of several more towns on the route.

Before San Juan was reached, Spain had come to her senses, and opened negotiations for peace through the French Ambassador, M. Jules Cambon.

It terminated in the signing of a "Protocol," or draft of a treaty, to be consummated later.

44. Porto Rico.

By the terms of the Protocol Porto Rico became a possession of the United States.

A commission was appointed to arrange for its evacuation, and on Oct. 18th our flag was raised upon the public buildings and forts, receiving the national salute.

The island of Porto Rico contains about 3,668 square miles, and has a population of about 950,000. The climate is semi-tropical and more healthful than that of Cuba.

The soil is rich and productive, and mines of gold, iron, copper, zinc, rock crystal, coal and salt are to be found.

According to recent statistics, the exports amount to about $10,000,000, and the imports about $18,000,000. Under American enterprise it promises to be a welcome acquisition to our territory.

One of the notable features of the island is a military road, which extends from the town of Ponce, on the south, to the capital, San Juan, on the north. It is doubtful if its equal can be found anywhere.

45. Signing the Protocol.

The Protocol was signed at twenty-three minutes past four, on the 12th day of August, by Secretary of State William R. Day and Ambassador Cambon, in the Cabinet Room of the White House, in the presence of President McKinley, members of the Department of State, and M. Cambon's Secretary.

Immediately after the signing, the President issued a proclamation addressed to the Commanders of the Army and Navy to suspend hostilities.

46. Major-General Wesley Merritt.

To aid Admiral Dewey in the far east, Major-General Wesley Merritt was appointed Military Governor of the Philippines.

He left San Francisco June 29th, and arrived at Manila Aug. 26th. Three expeditions had preceded him, with a total of 10,464 men and 470 officers, thus placing our army on a sound footing.

Admiral Dewey had also been reinforced by the monitor "Monterey," which gave him a squadron equal to any Spain might be tempted to send to recover the islands.

The Admiral now had full control of the bay, and, with rare judgment that proved him a master of statecraft as well as a warrior, he made it known to the commanders of the foreign naval vessels stationed there that any action of theirs must be by his permission as the representative of the American Government.

Shortly after Admiral Dewey's great naval victory on May 1st, Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, had proclaimed an independent government, appointing himself its President.

General Merritt's instructions were that "the powers of the military occupants are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political conditions of the inhabitants."

He, therefore, determined on the capture of the city, as he would then be in a position to issue a proclamation and assert his authority.

On consultation with Admiral Dewey a letter was sent, on August 7th, to the Spanish commander, to remove all non-combatants within forty-eight hours, and that operations might begin at any moment after its expiration. The reply was received that there could be found no place of refuge for the increased number of sick and wounded.

On the 9th a formal demand was made. Then the Captain-General wanted time to consult the home Government.

Both Admiral Dewey and General Merritt decided that the only course to pursue was a decisive action, which took place on the 13th.

47. Defeat of Spanish Troops at Manila.

Although the action began the day following the signing of the Protocol, at Washington, the order to cease hostilities did not reach Admiral Dewey and General Merritt until the 16th, and by that time Manila had fallen.

Not wishing to bombard a city filled with women and children, and the sick, the fleet opened fire on the sea flank of the Spanish intrenchments, with the co-operation of the Utah batteries.

Upon signaling the vessels to cease firing, General Greene's troops advanced on the Spanish trenches, finding the first line had been vacated.

Passing over them, they were met by a sharp fire from a second line, situated in the streets of Malate, by which several of our men were killed and wounded.

The second line soon gave way, and our troops pushed through Malate, occupying Binando and San Miguel.

General McArthur's brigade in the meantime had taken the Pasay road, and after severe fighting advanced and held the town of Malate.

The walled town of Manila still remained to be taken.

But a white flag prevented the necessity of an attack.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Whittier, U. S. Volunteers, and Lieutenant Brumby, U. S. Navy, were sent to communicate with the Captain-General, and on General Merritt's arrival, a "preliminary agreement" of the terms of capitulation was signed.

Immediately after the surrender, General Merritt established his headquarters in the City Park, and formed the nucleus of a military government.

48. Return of Admiral Sampson's Vessels.

"No ships or men ever came home to a more heartfelt, spontaneous, patriotic welcome," than those under Admiral Sampson's command, when on August 20th they entered the harbor of New York.

The morning broke bright and clear, the heavens contributing a canopy of true blue to welcome the returning heroes.

The ships entered the harbor, the "New York" leading, followed by the "Iowa," "Indiana," "Brooklyn," "Massachusetts," and the "Oregon." The "Texas," which had arrived a month previous, falling in the rear.

The Mayor and the Committee of Welcome boarded the "New York," and extended the city's greeting to the victorious fleet.

Through lines of vessels of every class, gayly decorated, and crowded with people, all eager to welcome their brave defenders, the mighty ships steered their way.

The Tomb of General Grant, at Claremont, on the North River, was to be the returning point.

Crowds lined the shores, from which now and then a masked battery would send forth a fiery welcome. Whistles blew, bells clanged, and crowds cheered, as the ships kept on their course.

Reaching Grant's Tomb, the national salute was fired, the ships swung around and retraced their course, coming to anchor in the upper bay.

"Beyond all description, beyond all human words, was the sincerity of the welcome, rolling and echoing from tier to tier, from balcony to esplanade, up and down that shining river."

49. Return of the Troops.

With the return of the troops we stood face to face with the misery of war.

As they marched by in tattered garments, with face and figure bearing the stamp of fever and famine, they still retained that dauntless courage that had carried them through battle and hardship.

They were worn, but they were victors.

As for the unreturning brave, they will not be forgotten,

> " While fame her vigil keeps,
> And glory guards the hallowed spot
> Where valor proudly sleeps."

50. Peace Commission at Paris.

The beginning of October, the Peace Commission appointed to definitely settle the terms agreed upon by the Protocol, met at Paris.

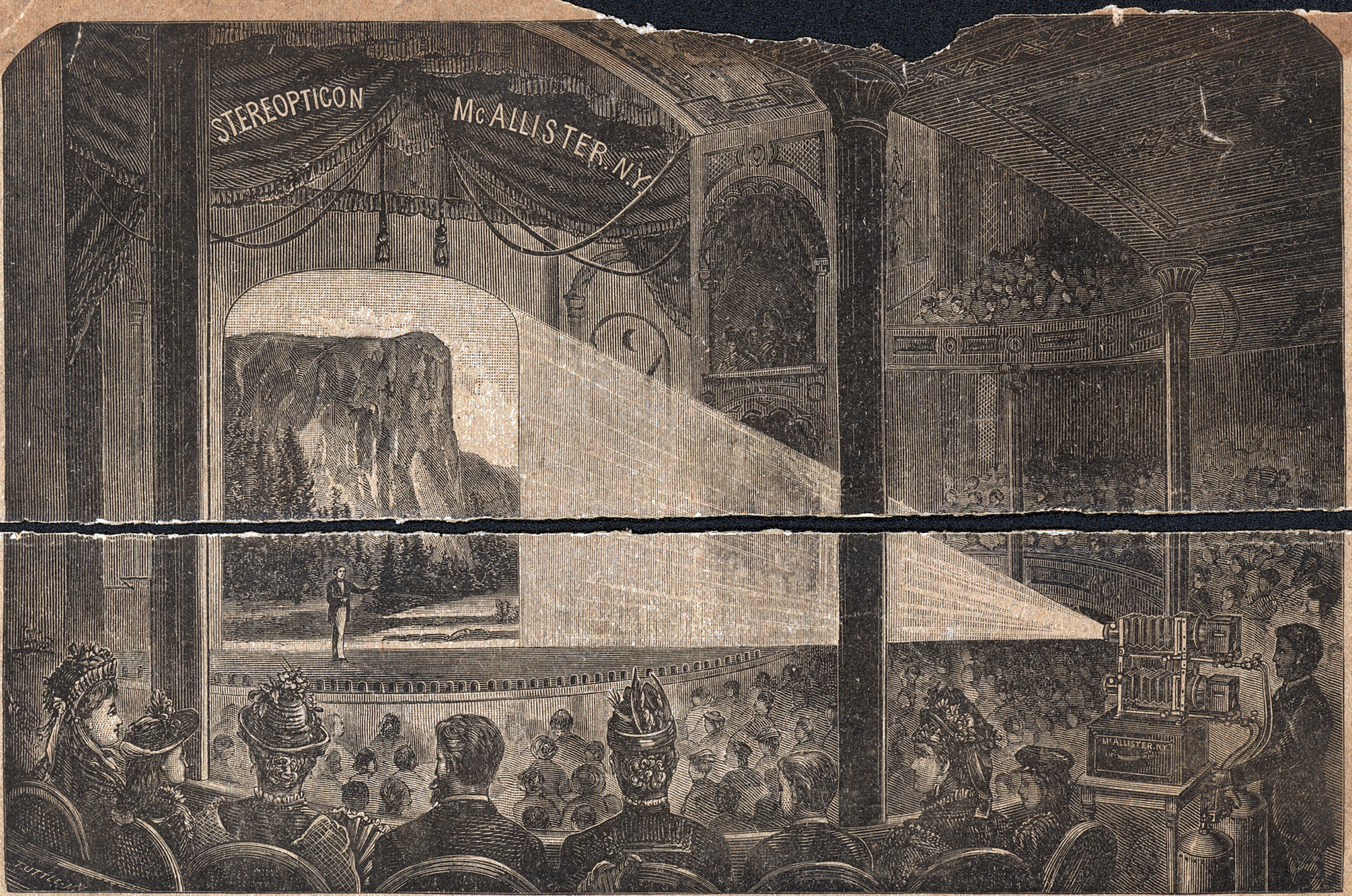
By those terms Spain relinquished sovereignty and title to Cuba, ceded Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies to the United States; also one of the Ladrone Islands in the North Pacific.

The United States to hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of the treaty which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

The American Commission was composed of ex-Secretary of State William R. Day, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Senators Davis, Gray, and Frye.

And now as we look back at the events that have crowded themselves upon us, from the day the "Maine" was blown up in the harbor of Havana, to the Peace Commission six months later, we cannot but think our cause was just, as through it all the hand of the Almighty surely guided the tide of battle.

> " Our father's God! to Thee,
> Author of liberty,
> To Thee we sing!
> Long may our land be bright
> With freedom's holy light;
> Protect us by Thy might,
> Great God, our King!"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